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ABSTRACT

Designed to assist teachers in teaching introductory courses in searching online databases at the adult or secondary level, this manual discusses very basic searching techniques and strategies and is intended to stimulate further study rather than teach in-depth searching skills. Examples in the manual are taken from databases in the Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) system and Datatimes. The rationale and objectives for instruction are presented; the ERIC, ABSTRAX (A400), and Datatimes databases are introduced; specific procedures for going online with BRS and Datatimes are detailed; and factors to be considered before going online are discussed. In addition, two sets of suggested search activities and complete sample searches on seven topics are included, and a 39-item annotated bibliography on student searching is provided. Four appendices include examples of BRS logical operators; a listing of the names, labels, producers, and descriptions of databases available on BRS as of August 1985; a summary of BRS commands, logical operators, and print options; and 20 additional search strategies. (KM)

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RESEARCH GOES TO SCHOOL III

Going Online with Students

(Under Chapter 2 - ECIA)

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FOR THE TEACHER

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL IS TO ASSIST YOU IN TEACHING AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN SEARCHING ONLINE DATABASES. IT IS DESIGNED TO HELP YOU TEACH STUDENTS WHETHER ADULT OR SECONDARY LEVEL TO USE ONLINE DATABASES FOR ACCESSING INFORMATION. BECAUSE IT IS JUST A BEGINNING, IT IS LIMITED TO DISCUSSING VERY BASIC SEARCHING TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES (LOG ON PROCEDURES, LOG OFF PROCEDURES, BASIC COMMANDS, BOOLEAN OPERATORS, ETC.). THE GOAL IS TO STIMULATE FURTHER STUDY RATHER THAN TEACH IN-DEPTH SEARCHING SKILLS.

THIS MANUAL WILL USE EXAMPLES FROM SOME OF THE DATABASES IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC RETRIEVAL SERVICES (OFTEN REFERRED TO AS BRS) SYSTEM AND DATATIMES (A DATABASE OF MIDDLE-SIZED METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY).

RATIONALE

Suppose students in a class are assigned a report on Education in Japan. They could use a computer terminal to access a database that has hundreds of publications on that subject. In minutes they could select ten or fifteen items most appropriate to their paper.

RATIONALE FOR INSTRUCTION

The beginning teacher of searching will need a clear rationale for instruction. The following is offered as a guide:

Access to information is widely recognized as a key determiner of whether or not a person or group of people will be able to progress toward personal and professional goals. In the school setting this means that:

> Students who are taught to identify, find and use information will be able to move ahead toward their own intellectual goals.
>
> Fresh and exciting new opportunities are available for teaching students to access a broad array of information sources and find answers to their questions about the world.

For these reasons, it seems essential that the vast collections of current educational, technical and socially significant information available in computer databases be brought to the attention of students.

Online searching of information databases allows the user to:

- o locate current information
- o scan a vast amount of information quickly
- o identify the source of specific information easily

OBJECTIVES

Before beginning instruction the teacher will need to identify student learning objectives such as these:

OBJECTIVES THE LEARNER WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. USE SELECTED ONLINE SEARCHING TERMINOLOGY IN BRS AND DATATIMES
2. EXECUTE SIMPLE SEARCHES IN TWO BRS DATABASES
3. EXECUTE A SEARCH IN DATATIMES
4. INTERPRET THE RESULT OF A SEARCH
5. BUILD SEARCHING TOPICS AND STRATEGIES THAT CAN LEAD TO SUCCESS IN INITIAL USE OF THE DATABASES

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

DATABASES

Before learning the actual accessing operations, students should become generally familiar with how databases are organized and with the vocabulary they will need to talk about searching.

A database is a bank of information covering a particular area. For example, the ERIC database covers information in the area of education. ERIC contains professional information, however, it might be useful to a student making reports on topics such as teacher burnout or student discipline. It would also be helpful for information on student organizations and activities. The A400 database covers materials found in general interest magazines such as Time, Newsweek, Redbook, Life, etc., and the DATATIMES database covers information in various newspapers around the country.

DATABASES TO BE USED AS EXAMPLES IN THIS MANUAL

Databases that will be accessed in this course will be limited to ERIC, ABSTRAX (A400), and DATATIMES.

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)--Is a database found in BRS. Is a national information system which collects, processes and makes available a wide range of educational documents. This database is generally for professional use. Included in the system are 16 clearinghouses, each specializing in a particular area of education. Documents processed by these clearinghouses are indexed in Resources in Education (RIE) and Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE). RIE contains abstracts mainly of unpublished educational literature, while CIJE contains short annotations of published education journal articles. The contents of these two indexes can be retrieved online through the ERIC database.

ABSTRAX (A400)-Is another database found in BRS. It covers 225 of the most popular, influential and timely periodical titles published in the United States. Each title is indexed cover-to-cover; each citation has its own informative abstract and bears the initials of the abstracter. (See Appendix A for a complete list of periodicals covered.)

BRS has over 80 other databases in the areas of Sciences/Medicine, Business/Financial, Reference, Education, Social Sciences/Humanities, and BRS Special Files. (See Appendix B for a complete list of the BRS databases.)

DATATIMES------Is a full-text database--searchable by keywords, names and phrases--containing the Seattle Times (since 1984) and a collection of other daily newspapers across the country, such as the Chicago Sun, Houston Chronicle, Daily Oklahoman and San Francisco Chronicle, as well as the AP News Wire.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

STUDENTS WILL NEED AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE "SEARCHING VOCABULARY" AS THEY WORK WITH BRS AND DATATIMES.

DATABASE-----a bank of information searchable by computer, covering a particular area such as education, business, medicine, vocational education, etc.

DOCUMENT-----on the BRS system citations are referred to as "DOCS". The citation would include the bibliographic information (author, title, date, geographic source, accession number, etc.) and the abstract.

KEYWORDS-----words, names, numerical codes or thesaurus descriptors which can be searched in the database. They include, but are not limited to subject descriptors taken from a controlled vocabulary (a list of terms used to index documents).

DESCRIPTORS---terms used to index citations also referred to as controlled vocabulary. (This is much like subject headings in a card catalog.) Some databases such as ERIC publish a thesaurus of their descriptors. Multi-word descriptors (bound descriptors) are always hyphenated in BRS databases.

COMMANDS-----an order or direction from the user telling the computer an operation or routine to perform.

GOING ONLINE WITH BAS

Now that students have a background of information about databases, the teacher can begin to demonstrate actual searching. First, the teacher will need to teach students how to LOG ON to the TYMNET system and the TELENET system.

LOG ON PROCEDURES

TYMNET and TELENET are dedicated telephone systems. Telephone access to the major databases is generally made less expensive by placing the call through one of these telecommunications networks. The per hour cost of TELENET and TYMNET is only about $10.00. This charge is included in your billing from the database vendor. You will want to select the network which has a number as close to your work site as possible, as your work telephone will have to bear the cost of any long distance charges to the network number. (See Appendix E for a list of these numbers in Washington State.) DATATIMES does not use TELENET. DATATIMES uses TYMNET.

LOG ON PROCEDURES ON TYMNET SYSTEM

After typing the appropriate telephone number

Screen Shows	User Types	Notes
Please type your terminal identifier	a	
Please log in	BRS (CR)	
+	CR	CR means strike RETURN key
P13 BRS is online Enter BRS Password #######	XXXXXXX (CR)	Type in password

ACTIVITY: Demonstrate TYMNET LOG ON procedure to your students

LOG ON PROCEDURES ON TELENET SYSTEM

After typing the appropriate telephone number

Screen Shows	User Types	Notes
	(CR)(CR)	Strike RETURN key twice
TELENET 215 8F TERMINAL =	(CR)	
@	C 31520BR	
31520B CONNECTED		
ENTER BRS PASSWORD ######		Type in password
Sign on is complete		

ACTIVITY: Demonstrate TELENET LOG ON procedure to your students

EXPLANATION OF USER PROMPT

After the user has successfully signed on the USER PROMPT will appear.

The USER PROMPT is a number followed by a line and a colon. It looks like this: 1__:. The appearance of the USER PROMPT means that you can enter a search statement. After the search statement is typed, strike RETURN. (See EXAMPLE 1, page 11)

EXPLANATION OF COMMANDS (Demonstrate all commands)

About 20 different commands are used by BRS. This manual addresses four essential commands. (See Appendix C for complete summary of BRS commands) The command is always preceded by two periods (dots) in BRS. There are no spaces between the periods and the command letter or word.

COMMAND	ABBREVIATION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
..PRINT	..P	This command is used to display information (not to activate the printer.) See example: You may wish to print the BIBLiographic information from DOCument 1 of Statement 2.	..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1
..SEARCH	..S	This command allows you to return from the print mode back to the search mode. When you sign on to the BRS system it automatically defaults to the search mode and you will get the user prompt (1__:). SEE EXAMPLE: If you wish to type in a search statement and do not see the prompt, Type ..S or ..SEARCH.	..S

COMMAND	ABBREVIATION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
..CHANGE	..C	This command is used to change databases. See example: You may be in A400 and wish to change to ERIC. In order to do this you would execute the ..C command.	..C/ERIC
..OFF	..O	This command allows you to sign off the BRS system, ending the online search process. SEE EXAMPLE: When you type ..O the computer will show the date, time and length of time you were online. The time will be reported in hours and minutes.	..O

EXAMPLE 1

SEARCH USING 4 COMMANDS

You are in the ERIC database. You are in the SEARCH mode.

```
1__:  computers ----------------------   (means you want to know how
        RESULT 8444 DOCUMENTS             many articles the database has
                                          with the word COMPUTER
                                          somewhere in it)

2__:  technology
        RESULT 24438 DOCUMENTS ------   (this is the system response)

3__:  computers and technology
        RESULT 2341 DOCUMENTS -------   (means the database has 2341
                                          documents that contain both
                                          words)

4__:  ..C/A400 -----------------------   (means you are changing to the
                                          A400 database)

ENTER DATABASE NAME__:  A400

1__:  computers
        RESULT 5363 DOCUMENTS

2__:  technology
        RESULT 15879 DOCUMENTS

3__:  computers and technology
        RESULT 1336 DOCUMENTS

4__:  ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1 --------------   (means you wish to print
                                          BIBLiographic information
                                          from DOCument 1 of
                                          Statement 3)
```

Statement 4__: will result in the following information

1.

AU AUTHOR/S Russell, Sabin
TI TITLE: Life After Memorex
SO SOURCE: Venture V6 August 1984 p 44(3)

You are in the print mode if you wish to do more searching TYPE ..S (search) and you will receive a prompt 5__:.

Whenever you wish to stop searching TYPE ..O (off).

EXPLANATION OF BOOLEAN OPERATORS:

Boolean operators are logical operators which are used to indicate the presence or absence of particular terms within a group of documents.

OR The operator "OR" retrieves any citation containing at least one of the terms "ORed" together. The "OR" operator is often expressed in everyday speech as "and". In executing a search you type the word or between the articles. For example: If you want material on CARS and MOTORCYCLES and BICYCLES, you would type CARS or MOTORCYCLES or BICYCLES. Spaces are also read as "OR", so if you typed CARS MOTORCYCLES BICYCLES, the computer would read it as though there were an OR between cars and motorcycles and an or between motorcycles and bicycles. "OR" always expands the result statement since the computer will look for any or all three words.

AND The operator "AND" restricts searches to retrieve only documents containing the terms "ANDed" to each other. "AND" always reduces the size of the result statement since all terms that are "anded" need to be present.

NOT The operator "NOT" excludes citations containing the terms "NOTted". Use caution in using the "NOT" operator.

EXPLANATION OF TRUNCATION

More sophisticated understanding of the searching operation requires that students understand TRUNCATION.

Truncation allows the user to retrieve all keywords in the alphabetical file beginning with the word stem that is entered. In BRS the sign for truncation is $. If you typed HORSE$, you would retrieve all the words (followed by the number of documents) of the terms beginning with HORSE, i.e.,

1. HORSE, 78 documents;
2. HORSEBACK, 25 documents;
3. HORSEBACK-RIDING, 6 documents;
4. HORSEHEADS, 5 documents;
5. HORSEMAN, 2 documents.

If you wanted only HORSE or HORSES you would truncate this way: HORSE$1. This shows that you want to go just one letter past the E in HORSE.

EXPLANATION OF PRINT ALTERNATIVES

When the print command is executed, there are many options of **PARAGRAPHS TO BE PRINTED**. Some of the options are:

Entire citation.....type ALL

Title paragraph.....type TI

Several paragraphs.....type AN, AU, TI

AN will give the CIJE or RIE number
AU will give the author
TI will give the title

Basic bibliographic information.....type BIBL

When the print command is executed, there are many options of **CITATIONS TO BE PRINTED**. Some of the options are:

All citations.....type DOC=ALL

Single citation.....type DOC=1 or DOC=2, etc.

Sequential citations.....type DOC=1-10

Non-sequential citations.....type DOC=1, 3, 5, 10

This is an example of a print command: ..P 1 ALL/DOC=ALL

or

..PRINT 1 ALL/DOC=ALL

This means: ..P = PRINT

1 = search statement number

ALL = paragraphs in the citation to be printed

DOC=ALL = number of citations to be printed

ACTIVITY: demonstrate print command

Note: The print command will not activate your printer. It tells the computer to display material on the screen.

GOING ONLINE WITH DATATIMES

EXPLANATION OF NEWSPAPER DATABASE (DATATIMES)

DATATIMES provides instant online access to newspapers around the country. Newspapers included are The Arkansas Gazette, The San Francisco Chronicle, The Baton Rouge State Times, Morning Advocate (Louisiana), The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City Times, The Journal Record (an Oklahoma business and legal daily), The Dallas Morning News, The Daily Texan, The Houston Chronicle, The Seattle Times and The Chicago Sun-Times.

A student can search DATATIMES to search for information about individuals and/or specific topics for social studies, health, debate, English and other curriculum areas.

For local information the SEATTLE TIMES (since Fall 1984) database can be searched by person, subject or company, offering complete coverage of national and state-wide events from politics and economics to public interest news. The SEATTLE TIMES contains...Key Issues...Business ...Regional News...Local News...Government...Sports...National News ...International News.

LOG ON/LOG OFF PROCEDURES FOR DATATIMES

LOG ON PROCEDURES

After typing the appropriate TYMNET telephone number

Screen Shows	User Types	Notes
PLEASE TYPE YOUR TERMINAL IDENTIFIER (might be a string of random characters)	A	
PLEASE LOG IN	DATATIMES	
PASSWORD	NEWS	
+	(CR)	
HOST CALL CONNECTED	(CR)	
USERNAME	XXXXXXX(CR)	
PASSWORD	XXXXXXX(CR)	
(menu will appear)		

DEMONSTRATE

LOG OFF PROCEDURES

To log off either type the appropriate EXIT selection from the menu OR type "KIL" and strike RETURN. The terminal will display, for example:

```
SESSION TIME WAS 2 MINS. 13 SECS.
  PAT logged out at 29-JUL-1985 17:14:08:56
GOODBYE
```

EXPLANATION OF LINE NUMBERS

The numbers that appear in front of the "/" mark are termed SET NUMBERS or COMMAND LINES. They serve the same purpose as the prompt (1___:) in BRS. The SET NUMBER or COMMAND LINE tells the user to "ENTER YOUR REQUEST".

EXPLANATION OF "FIND" COMMAND

The FIND command helps you locate articles in which the subject being researched occurs.

DEMONSTRATE

```
  1/  FIND JAPAN*------(user types in FIND JAPAN)
*     2090 /JAPAN------(DATATIMES replies that there are 2090 hits for
                        JAPAN* The asterisk is used as the truncation
                        symbol in Datatimes)
```

EXPLANATION OF PROXIMITY SEARCHING

If the topic you are searching consists of more than one word, you must enclose the group of words in quotes. The computer will search for words in close proximity to one another usually within the sentence of a particular article.

DEMONSTRATE

```
  2/  FIND "SOCIAL CHANGE"----(user types FIND "SOCIAL CHANGE")
*     136 2/SOCIAL CHANGE-----(DATATIMES replies that there are 136
                              "hits" for SOCIAL CHANGE) "Hit"
                              sentences are the sentences surrounding
                              and including the topics being
                              searched. "Hits" are usually 3-5
                              sentences of text.
```

EXPLANATION OF DATATIMES LOGIC: AND, AND NOT, OR

Use AND when you wish to find two or more words occurring in the same article.

DEMONSTRATE

```
  1/  FIND NAKASONE AND REAGAN
*       97     1/ NAKASONE
*     5927     2/ REAGAN
*       42     3/ NAKASONE AND REAGAN
  4/  KIL
```

Use AND NOT to locate articles mentioning a certain subject, but not including a specific area within that subject.

DEMONSTRATE

```
  2/  FIND NAKASONE AND NOT REAGAN
*       97     2/ NAKASONE
*     5927     3/ REAGAN
*       55     4/ NAKASONE AND NOT REAGAN
```

Use OR to find all stories involving a broad subject area.

DEMONSTRATE

```
 17/  FIND PLANE "CRASHES" OR "PLANE DISASTERS" OR "AIRPLANE
      "DISASTERS"
*      238    17/ PLANE CRASHES
*       23    18/ PLANE DISASTERS
*        6    19/ AIRPLANE DISASTERS
*      256    20/ "PLANE CRASHES" OR "PLANE DISASTERS" OR
                  "AIRPLANE DISA+
 21/  FIND JAPAN

*     1649    21/ JAPAN
 22/  FIND 20 AND 21

*       44    22/ 20 AND 21
 23/  KIL
```

EXPLANATION OF DISPLAY COMMAND

The DISPLAY command allows the searcher to view articles in part or full. There are several ways you can have the material DISPLAYed.

1/ **DISPLAY HEAD, DATE, LENGTH**
This command will printout the headline, publication date, and story size of the stories in the story group. The most recent story is listed first.

```
  14/ DISPLAY HEAD ,DATE, LENGTH

STORY 1

HEADLINE              PACIFIC BALANCE OF POWER -- STRATEGIC REALITIES IN THE
                       PHILIPPINES
PUBLICATION DATE      12/04/85
STORY SIZE            20 INCHES
STORY 2

HEADLINE              IMPORTS GROW IN IMPORTANCE
PUBLICATION DATE      11/24/85
STORY SIZE            54 INCHES

STORY 7

HEADLINE              BARRIERS TO TRADE -- RISING TIDE OF PROTECITON -- THREAT
                       TO U.S.- JAPAN RELATIONS
PUBLICATION DATE      10/13/85
STORY SIZE            74 INCHES
STORY 8

HEADLINE              FOCUS ON JAPAN -- JAPAN CONSIDERED BUILDING ITS OWN
                       AIRLINER INDUSTRY, THEN SETTLES FOR BOEING DEAL
PUBLICATION DATE      9/29/85
STORY SIZE            110 INCHES
STORY 9

HEADLINE              U.S. MUST IMPOSE WHALING SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN, COURT
                       RULES
PUBLICATION DATE      8/6/85
STORY SIZE            15 INCHES
```

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1/ **DISPLAY HEAD, DATE, BRIEF**
This command will printout the headline, publication date, file number, newspaper, page, story size, byline, subject and story abstract--generally the first 5-10 lines of the story text.

15/ DISPLAY HEAD, DATE, BRIEF

STORY 1

HEADLINE	'PEACE PARK': A SEATTLE CAMPAIGN TAKES ROOT IN NEW YORK CITY
PUBLICATION DATE	8/15/85
FILE NUMBER	38221
PUBLICATION DATE	8/15/85
NEWSPAPER	THE SEATTLE TIMES, COPYRIGHT 1985
PAGE	B3
STORY SIZE	21 INCHES
HEADLINE	'PEACE PARK': A SEATTLE CAMPAIGN TAKES ROOT IN NEW YORK CITY
BYLINE	MICHAEL SION, TIMES STAFF REPORTER
SUBJECT	PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS: PEACE: CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: MAYORS
STORY EXTRACT	New York City's first ''peace park'' was dedicated yesterday at a site across from the United Nations building in a move inspired by a Seattle-based peace group's efforts to create a U.S.-U.S.S.R. peace park in the Soviet Union. ''It is my earnest hope that we will soon have other peace parks here and in other parts of the world,'' New York Mayor Ed Koch told more than 100 people gathered at Ralph J. Bunche Park _ now the Ralph J. Bunche peace park _ on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Three hundred white balloons rose against the city's towering skyline as 40 children from a Park Department day camp sang ''We Shall Overcome'' in the park named for Bunche, the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize recipient. Koch was joined at the ceremony by U.S. delegate to the U.N. Harvey Feldman and other dignitaries, including Seattle attorney Fred Noland, a founder of the group Ploughshares, which is made up of about 50 former Peace Corps members.

1/ **DISPLAY FULL**
This command will give the header information (file number, publication date, newspaper, edition, section, page, story size, headline, credit, origin of story, subject) and the full text of the story.

21/ DISPLAY FULL

** STORY 1

FILE NUMBER	44198
PUBLICATION DATE	10/27/85
NEWSPAPER	THE SEATTLE TIMES, COPYRIGHT 1985
EDITION	WEEKEND
SECTION	NEWS
PAGE	A6
STORY SIZE	26 INCHES
HEADLINE	JAPANESE STUDENTS DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY SCHOOL BULLIES
CREDIT	UPI
ORIGIN OF STORY	TOKYO
SUBJECT	EDUCATION: SUICIDES: TEEN-AGERS: CHILDREN AND YOUTH: ABUSE (OF CHILDREN, WIVES, ETC): SOCIAL CONDITIONS (NON-US): STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND CONDUCT

KEYWORD-HIT

TOKYO (UPI) _ The Japanese are finding that their schools, praised worldwide as models of discipline and unparalleled in their production of mathematicians and scientists, have a vicious underside that drives some students to bullying and others to suicide because of tough competition and pressure to succeed.

Lawyers, education experts and police warn that beatings in schools are increasing due to the intense pressures on Japanese schoolchildren. One report says half the nation's students have been victims of bullying. Five students killed themselves last year.

Former U.S. Secretary of Education Terrel Bell, on a recent visit to Japan, lavished praise on the school system that has produced students recognized worldwide for their excellence in science and math.

"There is much more emphasis on order and discipline" than in the United States, he said.

But the experts say that some strong discipline is driving elementary students to violence against each other.

A report issued this summer by the National Police Agency cited numerous examples of brutality.

In one case in the western city of Usaka, four teen-agers took a 13-year-old classmate to a temple, undressed her, burned her with candles and repeatedly struck her with a steel bar, the report said. She was seriously injured.

Police say there were 567 cases of abuse by elementary, junior high and high school students reported in the first six months of this year. They said nearly 1,000 youths had been arrested in connection with bullying.

"Police reveal only the cases that have been reported, but I know that 50 percent of Japanese school-age children have been victims of serious bullying," says Tamotsu Sengoku, sociology professor at the Japan Youth Research Institute.

In Japan, where individualism is frowned upon, most schools have strict dress codes. Restrictions extend to students' hair. Boys must be able to tuck their hair under their caps and permanents are forbidden. Girls with naturally reddish or curly hair must carry permits saying they are natural.

Students must cope with pressure from teachers and families to study hard to pass the arduous entrance examinations to the best universities.

Preparations begin as early as kindergarten. Parents vie to get their children into institutions with the highest rate of entry to the best elementary schools, beginning a pattern that continues all the way to college.

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Nobuyoshi Inuichi, head of the Japan Parent Teacher Association, and other educators also attribute the violence to the profound social changes that have taken place in Japan after World War II.

The decreasing size of families and dwindling contact with neighbors in cities have created a generation that is unfamiliar with acceptable group behavior, Inouchi said.

"Bullying in Japan is not like in the United States or China" where children tease one another, said Sengoku. "Here the problem is more severe."

Seiji Sato, a 14-year-old boy who could no longer handle repeated threats and beatings from his classmates, hanged himself near his home. He was one of five children who have committed suicide this year after being bullied.

Seiji's parents said they found a note from his classmates in his school bag that said: "We will beat you tomorrow if you do not bring 15,000 yen ($70) and a motorcycle."

They said their son had repeatedly received threats but school authorities were of no help.

"The five children killed themselves because they couldn't talk to anyone, or even if they did the bullies were stronger than their teachers," Sengoku said.

The most recent suicide brought the issue to the attention of the government. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has instructed the Education Ministry to deal with the problem.

"Toward the 21st century, we have to bring up children who can cope with the international community," said Inouchi. "Being an economic animal is not good enough."

END OF STORY REACHED

** Retrieved through Datatimes.

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SEARCH ACTIVITY

(1) Search for information about the effect of sea lions on the salmon industry (in the Seattle Times).

(2) Search for information about the effect of sea lions on the salmon industry (in a California paper).

(3) Search for information on terrorism and U.S. foreign policy.

(4) Search for information about AIDS.

(5) Search for information about Frank Brouillet in the Seattle Times.

(6) Search for information about Lake Washington School District's appeal concerning students under drug and alcohol considered handicapped.

BEFORE GOING ONLINE

Searching on-line with students is part of a total information-gathering and research curriculum which may be taught by the school library media specialist or by interested teachers working with the library media specialist. The objective of such a curriculum is to teach students to become knowledgeable users of information. The instructional activities should acquaint students with the full range of reference materials and networks available to them.

The most important factor in teaching students to use on-line searching as an information-gathering tool is the teacher's own knowledge of the database contents. What questions can be most successfully answered by an on-line search and what questions do not call for this approach? (No use sending a student to search ERIC for Senator Kennedy's home address or Washington State's divorce statistics.)

A beginning program for student searching might work best as follows:

What the teacher (and/or library media specialist) will do	What students will do
Consult with library media specialists on the selection of database(s), equipment and environment for teaching students to conduct a search.	
Become familiar with the contents of databases to be used.	

What the teacher (and/or library media specialist) will do	What students will do
Learn basic techniques for going on-line and searching.	
Become familiar with available searching tools (Thesaurus).	
Work with students to narrow topics, refine research questions, specify information needed.	Select a topic; learn to narrow and specify.
Coach and monitor searching activities of students.	Learn searching procedures for the specific search in question; run the search.
Teach students how to evaluate and select relevant information; how to adapt topic to information that is presented by the search.	Learn selection procedures; select information (from search results) to be used; obtain full documents as necessary.
Teach students ways to communicate that information.	Prepare report, paper, etc. using information received.

As familiarity with searching increases, teachers may wish to work with the library media specialist to teach students more generic searching techniques and develop policies for more independent student use of the computer and database subscription(s).

Before going online ask yourself "Is going on-line the most efficient and effective method to find the information?" (If your purpose is to browse through a database, you should realize that this is an expensive use of online time.) If the answer is "Yes", then ask yourself "Which database should I search?"

Often the searcher begins with a question that is too general. It is important to be as specific as possible so that the necessary "key words" and "descriptors" can be defined and used.

THE QUESTION

"I would like information on pollution in Japan."

Refine--Redefine--Narrow It--Be Specific

I want information on air pollution in the Tokyo area. KEY WORDS FOR THIS SEARCH MIGHT BE: air pollution, Tokyo, from 1984 to 1986.

HOW TO BEGIN

- Write down your search strategy on paper after you have determined what "key words" and "descriptors" you will use.

- Use a database thesaurus (if available) for related words.

- Check out the ways you can search for materials on various data bases--by date?

    - by descriptors?
    - by source of origin?
    - by title?
    - by author?
    - by language?

ASK YOURSELF

- What do I want to know?

- What do I need to know?

- What would be the title of the perfect answer to my question?

- What are some related words under which I might search?

- How am I going to use the information?

    - for a comparative analysis?
    - for research?
    - for a paper?
    - for a report?
    - for developing policy?
    - for state-of-the-art information?

- What type of information do I want?

    - curriculum guides? general articles?
    - research?
    - models?

- What is the most appropriate source (database) to find this information?

- Should I be going on-line for the information?

    - is there a more direct approach?
    - (an index, a specific book, a personal call)

- Would it be more efficient to go directly to my school librarian or my public librarian or a subject area specialist?

SEARCHING STEPS

I. NEGOTIATE TOPIC

- Write down what you want to investigate.
- Clarify and refine focus of topic.

  For example: Instead of pollution in Japan what the student is really looking for may be noise pollution in Tokyo as opposed to the entire country.

II. TRANSLATE TOPIC

- Transform topic into search statements which can be handled by the online system.
- Identify the appropriate database.

III. CHOOSE THE TERMS YOU WILL USE

- List pertinent terms and phrases.
- List synonyms.
- Check database Thesaurus (if available) for descriptors.
- Decide terms that will not be used.
- Decide time period of documents desired.

SEARCH ACTIVITY

Work in groups of three and develop search strategies on topics of interest to you. These strategies are to be used with the following databases:

First Strategy: ERIC

Second Strategy: A400

Third Strategy: DATATIMES

SAMPLE SEARCHES

```
*CONNECT TIME    0:06:40 HH:MM:SS
EST A400 COST:        C-HRS    DB-ROY
                        $.00     $5.00
ENTER DATABASE NAME_:  ERIC

ERIC 1966 - DEC 1985 (BOTH)
BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY
     1_:  HAIKU SAME TEACH$3

      RESULT            46 DOCUMENTS
     2_:  1 SAME WRITING

      RESULT            19 DOCUMENTS
     3_:  ..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-10
```

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Mary Webster

Search Topic: Teaching the Writing of Haiku
Curricular Area: Language Arts
Database: ERIC

1_: Haiku Same Teach$3
2_: 1 Same Writing
3_: ..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-10

```
       1
AN ED252486.
AU Bernson, Mary Hammond, Ed.; Magnusson, Elaine, Ed.
TI Modern Japan: An Idea Book for K-12 Teachers.  Multicultural
   Education Resource Series.
IS RIEMAY85.
YR 84.

       2
AN ED239968.
AU Sauer, Susan.
TI A Study of Japan for the Intermediate Grades.
IS RIEJUN84.
YR 80.

       3
AN EJ291929.
AU Owens, Peter.
TI Creative Writing with Computers.
SO Popular Computing; v3 n3 p128-30,132 Jan 1984. 84.
IS CIJAPR84.
YR 84.

       4
AN ED219978.
AU Galloway, Vicki; And Others.
TI Around the World: Japan.  An Exploratory Unit for Middle School
   Students.
IS RIEJAN83.
YR 80.

       5
AN EJ244084.
AU Yahnke, Robert.
TI Teaching Haiku Poetry in the Humanities Classroom.
SO Improving College and University Teaching; v29 n2 p71-77 Spr 1981.
   81.
IS CIJAUG81.
YR 81.
```

6
AN ED198548.
AU Bush, Gloria S. Ed.
TI From Fluorescent Sandpaper to Shiny Orange Poems.
SN Ford Foundation, New York, N.Y. (BFX27000).
IS RIEJUL81.
YR 74.

7
AN ED193965.
AU Hiller, Janet Prus.
TI Poetry-Writing in the Foreign Language Classroom.
IS RIEMAR81.
YR 80.

8
AN ED170765.
AU Matthews, Dorothy, Ed.
TI Best Illinois Prose and Poetry of 1978.
SO Illinois English Bulletin; v66 n4 Entire Issue Spr 1979. 79.
IS RIEOCT79.
YR 79.

9
AN ED161629.
TI SCDC Spanish Curricula Units. Language Arts, Unit 6, Grade 2, Teacher's Guide.
SN Office of Bilingual Education (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. (BBB12883).
IS RIEMAR79.
YR 77.

10
AN ED150782.
AU James, Sally; Gaab, Carolyn.
TI PROJECT SUCCESS: Language Arts. (Introductory Packet, Short Stories, Poetry, Drafting-Editing-Preserving, Newbery Award Winning Books, Writing for the Theater, Bibliography).
SN Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. (BBB00077).
IS RIEJUL78.
YR 77.

END OF DOCUMENTS
ENTER DOCUMENT SELECTION._: ..S

```
GRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY
     1_:  whales

      RESULT          109 DOCUMENTS
     2_:  japan$3

      RESULT         2693 DOCUMENTS
     3_:  1 and 2

      RESULT            5 DOCUMENTS
     4_:  ..p all/doc=1-5
```

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Jim Justice and Dale Keith

Search Topic: Japanese Whaling
Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: A400

```
1_:  Japan$3
2_:  Whal$3
3_:  1 and 2
4_:  ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=ALL
```

1

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 106178. 8412.
TI TITLE: Who's watching the whales?.
SO SOURCE: Current Health 2. v10. November, 1983. p14(2).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH). Illustration (IL).
AB ABSTRACT: The whale population is under threat from hunters armed with harpoons and explosives. 8 out of 9 commercially valued whale species are on the endangered species list. The International Whaling Commission voted to stop all commercial whaling by 1986, but this is opposed by Japan, Russia and Norway. America halted commercial whaling in 1972 following the 10-year moratorium proposed by a United Nations conference. The Whaling industry has declined in the last decade. Whales are remarkable animals and play an essential role in the ecosystem. Oceanagraphers' international agencies and individuals endeavor to protect whale populations. R.D.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Whaling: Laws and legislation. Whales.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST). Law (LW). Environmental Issues (EV).

2

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 86194. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Hamner, William M.
TI TITLE: Krill- untapped bounty from the sea?.
SO SOURCE: National Geographic. v165. May, 1984. p626(18).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH). Map (MA). Illustration (IL).
AB ABSTRACT: 'Euphausia superba,' or krill are tiny, reddish crustaceans which swarm the Antarctic waters and provide the staple diet of baleen whales and wildlife. Krill form enormous schools and are the ocean's most abundant source of protein. Harvested krill feed livestock, poultry and fish. The National Science Foundation researchs krill at Palmer Station on Anvers Island, Antarctica. Baleen whales scoop up masses of krill and squirt out the seawater through the baleen or whalebone in the mouth. Krill have 11 pairs of legs and capture diatoms and phytoplankton with thoracic legs. The shrimp mate in austral spring, during October and November after the female molts. Females produce sets of thousands of eggs which sink to depths of hundreds of meters. Growth to maturity takes 3 to 4 years and involves 5 life stages and many molts. Japan and the

Soviet Union harvest much krill for fish farms and livestock and haul 8 to 12 tons a time with giant trawlers. Their bland taste makes them umpopular as food. Overfishing of krill may threaten the delicate Antarctic ecosystem. U.C.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Krill. Euphausia superba.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST).

3
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 75438. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Mandojana, Ricardo M.
TI TITLE: Close encounters with the right whale.
SO SOURCE: Geo. v5. September, 1983. p36(6).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The right whale, 50 ft. long and 60 tons in weight, which mates and calves off Argentina's Valdez Peninsula, is one of the most endangered of all whales. It avoids predators by lying on its back at the bottom of the ocean, prolonging its dive and conserving oxygen. Hunted for 6 centuries, its oil was used for lubricant and fuel and its baleen plates (fringed protrusions up to 14 ft. long for straining organisms into its mouth) for corset stays and clock springs. It is easily captured because it prefers coastal waters, has a peaceful disposition and is slow to escape, with a maximum speed of 8 knots. 200 animals remain in the North Atlantic and less than 1,500 in the Southern Hemisphere. Hunting is carried out mainly by the Russians and the Japanese, and, unlike the Pacific gray whale, the right whale is barely surviving. C.R.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Bowhead whale. Southern right whale.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Environmental Issues (EV). Science & Technology (ST).

4
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 53080. 8501.
TI TITLE: A world-wide ban on commercial whaling.
SO SOURCE: Alaska. v49. January, 1983. p53(2).
YR YEAR: 1983.
AB ABSTRACT: The International Whaling Commission (I.W.C.) voted for a world ban on commercial whaling, beginning in 1986. The IWC is an advisory body. Individual nations can stop whaling in their waters or impose embargos on whaling nations. United States embargos on Japan would be detrimental to Japan. The IWC was started in 1946. The U.S. and its allies voted 25 to 7 for the ban. All whaling nations are in the IWC. The IWC voted to reduce the number of whales that may be taken annually until 1986. The 1983 quota is 1,331. Eskimo subsistence hunting of the Bowhead whale will go on: 3,800 bowheads are in arctic waters. Commercial whaling started 200 years ago. Most great whale species face extinction. The Sperm, Blue and Hunchback are on the endangered species list. Only small whales like the Minke are still plentiful. P.B.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Whaling: Law and regulations. International Whaling Commission.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Environmental Issues (EV). Law (LW).

5
AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 42634. 8501.
TI TITLE: Objections filed to whaling ban.
SO SOURCE: Science News. v122. November 20, 1982. p333(1).
YR YEAR: 1982.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: News report (NE).
AB ABSTRACT: Japan will join Peru, Norway, Chile and Russia in protest against the International Whaling Commission's decision to ban commercial whaling within 3 years. Japan claims the ban has no scientific justification. Japan is the world whaling leader, killing a third of 14,000 whales harvested in 1981. G.J.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Whaling: Laws and regulations. Whaling: Japan. International Whaling Commission.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Law (LW). Business & Economics (BE).

END OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST
SRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY

```
ENTER DATABASE NAME_:  A400

*SIGN ON       17:04:14          12/14/8
A400 FEB 1985
BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY
     1_:  JAPAN$ AND NUCLEAR AND HIR(

      RESULT            10 DOCUMENTS
     2_:  ..P 1 ALL/DOC=1-5
```

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Bill Wilson

Search Topic: Japan and Nuclear War
(Japanese attitudes)
Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: A400

1_: Japan$ and nuclear and Hiroshima
2_: ..P 1 ALL/DOC=1-5

1

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 90661. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Gomer, Robert.
TI TITLE: Where to? (Soviet-U.S. relations).
SO SOURCE: Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. v40. February, 1984. p46(2).
YR YEAR: 1984.
AB ABSTRACT: The Soviet Union and the United States must negotiate and improve their foreign relations before one of them triggers off a nuclear war. The Soviet Union has withdrawn from the intermediate range nuclear forces talks and will react to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles. Talks in Geneva, Switzerland, have also broken down. By reducing their forces, the U.S. and the Soviet Union would still be powerful enough to destroy each other. The 44,000 warheads of both forces are far more poweful than those used on Hiroshima, Japan. The arms race continues as the U.S. strives for superiority. It is unlikely that this will lead to a nuclear war but an increase in weapons and defenses. Space weapons would probably ruin arms control. Both sides are suspicious of each other and relations are damaged by the arms race. A nuclear war would be disastrous to both sides and the money spent on weapons should be used to improve education, social welfare and employment. Trust is essential, as is the Soviet Union's willingness to improve relations with the U.S. O.O'D.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Russia: Foreign relations -- United States. United States: Foreign relations -- Russia. Arms control.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST). Political Science (PS).

2

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 90656. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Suzuki, Sunao.
TI TITLE: Public attitudes toward peace. (peace and security in Japan).
SO SOURCE: Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. v40. February, 1984. p27(5).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Table (TA).
AB ABSTRACT: Public attitudes in Japan towards peace through nuclear disarmament are strong enough to oppose the government's attempts at militarization. More people favor pacifism than rearmament, but the majority of those aged 25-29 years want the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to be remembered. The Japanese Teachers Union started a peace education campaign which strongly opposes the Liberal Democratic government's military policies. Many national newspapers write about anti-nuclear matters. The Liberal Democrats and the Ministry of Education are rewriting textbooks to eliminate aspects

of Japanese involvement in past wars. Japan has the biggest anti-nuclear movement. Anti-nuclear groups gained 80 million signatures supporting a ban on nuclear arms, but conflicts among the groups led to this exaggeration in numbers. Since the ban of nuclear weapons in Japan in 1954, the majority are still in favor of this. In 1983, the landing of the United States ship Enterprise in Sasebo caused less public uproar than it did in 1968. Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister and a liberal democrat, decided to supply the U.S. with weapons-making technology. O.O.D.

DE DESCRIPTORS: Atomic weapons and disarmament: Public opinion. Japan: Military policy -- Public opinion. Public opinion: Japan.
ID IDENTIFIERS: Anti-nuclear movements: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST). Political Science (PS).

3

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 90653. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Toyoda, Toshiyuki.
TI TITLE: Scientists look at peace and security. (Japan).
SO SOURCE: Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. v40. February, 1984. p16(4).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: Scientists play an important role in maintaining peace and security in Japan while its government favors armament. Yoshio Nishima and Hideki Yutawa were among the many scientists involved in military research and development during World War II. After the bombing of Hiroshima, they did intensive studies of the effects of radiation, but were then forbidden to continue until 1951. Most Japanese scientists and engineers turned to manufacturing non-military products. The Japanese Constitution, formed in 1946, stated that the country would avoid involvement in international wars. Japanese scientists formed the Peace Study Group in 1950. Public support was strong, but international unrest increased. There was intense anti-nuclear feeling in Japan in 1954 as fishermen experienced radiation and tuna were poisoned. The Kyoto Conference of Scientists, formed by Yukawa in 1962, laid out 3 non nuclear principles which states that Japan would not possess, manufacture or transport nuclear weapons. Japanese civilian support was high. Support for militarization is growing among scholars and the Japanese government. The latter, under Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, is considering conventional militarization in return for protection from the U.S. O.O'D.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Yukawa, Hideki.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Atomic warfare and society. Scientists: Japan -Political activity. Japan: Military policy. Japan: Defenses.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Science & Technology (ST). Political Science (PS).

4

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 83732. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Mackay, Gillian.
TI TITLE: Nuclear carnage on film.
SO SOURCE: Maclean's. v97. March 26, 1984. p8(1).
YR YEAR: 1984.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: News report (NE).

GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: Herbert Sussan, now a famous figure within the antinuclear movement, fought for 30 years to retrieve the film he made in 1946 of the aftermath of the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Sussan was director of the army film crew sent to record the events. He hoped to use the film as a weapon against nuclear war but the war department classified the film and Sussan did not see it again until 1979 when it was discovered in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. It has since been used for some 6 antinuclear documentaries. Sussan believes public viewing of the footage aided the antinuclear cause and for him that cause is all important. In 1981 Sussan discovered he had cancer of the lymph glands, prevalent among bomb survivors in Japan. With only from 2 to 5 years to live, his sole interest is the abolition of nuclear weapons. D.D.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Sussan, Herbert.
DE DESCRIPTORS: World War, 1939-1945: Japan -- Aerial operations, American. Hiroshima (Japan): Bombardment, 1945. Nagasaki (Japan): Bombardment, 1945. Atomic warfare in motion pictures.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Political Science (PS).

5

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 75421. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Corson, Ross.
TI TITLE: What did you do in the war, Daddy?.
SO SOURCE: Commonweal. v110. August 12, 1983. p422(2).
YR YEAR: 1983.
AB ABSTRACT: Nagasaki and Hiroshima may be symbols of American scientific and military achievements but they are not worthy of glory and honor. A small military outfit, the 509th Composite Group, was created to prepare the 'Enola Gay' for her mission. Security and secrecy were extremely tight. Members of the 509th did not know the goal of their mission. On August 6, 1945, the 'Enola Gay's bomb killed aproximately 100,000 Japanese. Harry Truman described the bomb as a weapon in the arsenal of righteousness. Modern historians have severely criticized this opinion. Abe Spitzer, pilot on the Nagaski mission, said the missions were nothing to be proud of and should never be repeated. Those working in the nuclear weapons industry may consider whether posterity will curse or praise their work. D.E.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Atomic bomb: Japan -- Nagasaki. Atomic bomb: Japan -Hiroshima. Atomic warfare: Moral and religious aspects.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: History (HI).

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Warren Berg

Search Topic: The Impact of Japanese Imported Cars
Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: A400

1_: Japan
2_: Automobile$1
3_: 1 and 2
4_: 3 and Import$2
5_: ..P 4 ALL/DOC=1,2,5,6,7,9

1

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 125480. 8502.
AU AUTHOR/S: Seamonds, Jack A.
TI TITLE: A resurgent auto industry - a
SO SOURCE: U.S. News and World Report.
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Cartoon (CA). Photograph
AB ABSTRACT: The United States automobi phenomenal recovery. It now must ma industry accounts for 1/6 of the mar auto market still faces severe compe small-car market, and import quotas General Motors (GM) and Ford face ur employees will demand a share of the $3.7 billion on revenues of 74.6 bil almost went to the wall, earned $700 million last year. Although sales increased last year they are 26% lower than in 1978. But profits are higher because of cost-cutting. Ford claims to have reduced costs by $1 billion a year between 1979 and 1983. Increased automation, lower absenteeism and better productivity also contributed to increased profits. In the future, Japan could take over the small car market and leave the market for large cars to American auto producers M.M.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobile industry and trade. General Motors Corp. Ford Motor Co.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

2

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 125398. 8502.
AU AUTHOR/S: Fleming, James.
TI TITLE: The fight over import quotas.
SO SOURCE: Maclean's. v97. May 28, 1984. p46(1).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: A survey carried out by the Automobile Importers of Canada shows that import quotas reduced Japanese car sales by 1/3 since 1983. The Canadian Association of Japanese Automobile Dealers were outraged at the decline in sales which they blame on import quotas. They want an increase in import quotas but Canadian automakers and the auto union want the quotas to remain as they are. Discussions have been complicated by Canada's demand that in return for an increase in quotas, Japanese companies must invest more in Canada. Canadians fear that extending quotas might lead to Japan flooding the Canadian market with autos that it cannot sell to other countries that have import quotas. Quotas have greatly benefitted the North American auto industry. Leading automakers in Canada and America made huge profits in 1983. However Canadian consumers had to pay higher prices for their autos because of a lack of competiton from Japanese cars. The Canadian Association of Japanse Automobile dealers has prepared an advertising campaign to convince Canadians of the disadvantages of import quotas. A.T.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Import quotas: Canada. Automobile industry and trade: Canada. Automobile Importers of Canada. Canadian Association of Japanese Automobile Dealers.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

5

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 120228. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Brody, Michael.
TI TITLE: The labor showdown of the decade.
SO SOURCE: Fortune. v109. April 16, 1984. p128(6).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Portrait (PO). Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The automobile industry's ability to compete with Japanese imports depends on negotiations with the United Auto Workers (UAW) this summer. Workers at General Motors (GM) are already on the defensive, due to the leakage of the company's plans for the forthcoming negotiations. The plan contained a productivity clause which would reduce GM's hourly American work force by 60,000-120,000 over the next 2 1/2 years. Lower labor costs and higher productivity in Japan account for over half the difference between the Japanese cost of producing a car and the American cost. Wages and benefits will be the core issues during bargaining. Many workers now consider job security more important than wages. UAW Vice President Donald Ephlin is one of the few union officials who realizes that the good days are over and he favors profit sharing as a solution. Local 160 President Peter Kelly is a radical who opposes both concessions and profit sharing. Worker participation in some plants has made it easier for management to get concessions on work rules but unions oppose this as it undermines their function. MH.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobile industry and trade. General Motors Corp. United Automobile Workers of America. Collective bargaining: Automobile industry.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

6

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 115018. 8412.
TI TITLE: Subcompacts: Detroit is giving Japan the right of way.
SO SOURCE: Business Week. v2814. October 31, 1983. p42(2).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The 3 leading automobile companies are proposing to work with Japanese firms on small-car production, rather than compete by developing their own smaller models. Japanese companies have a 25% to 35% cost advantage due to lower labor rates, tax relief on exports, and an advantageous yen-dollar relationship. General Motors Corp. (GM) wants a higher quota limit for Japanese imports, allowing the company to import 300,000 cars in 1984. In addition, it is seeking Federal Trade Commission approval for a deal allowing GM to build 200,000 Toyota-designed cars annually. Ford and Chrysler are trying to interest Japanese partners in similar agreements. The deal awaits Japan's decision on voluntary export control. The United Auto Workers wants the Administration to maintain the current limit to pressurize Japanese companies into building American plants. Some analysts believe importing is the only long-term, economic alternative for American companies. H.R.
DE DESCRIPTORS: General Motors Corporation. Ford Motor company. Chrysler Corporation. Automobile industry and trade. Foreign licensing agreements. Automobiles, Compact: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

7

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 112393. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Ross, Daniel Charles.
TI TITLE: PM's dollarwise guide to 1984 imports.
SO SOURCE: Popular Mechanics. v161. March, 1984. p94(7).
YR YEAR: 1984.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH). Table (TA).
AB ABSTRACT: This article describes and prices most of the 1984 automobile imports. They will often sell at above the 'suggested list price' so it is wise to shop around. Cars from Japan, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, France, and Sweden are covered. P.R.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobiles, Foreign: Prices. Automobile industry and trade.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Consumer Products (CP).

9

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 112197. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Tippett, W. Paul.
TI TITLE: The auto industry in transition.
SO SOURCE: Vital Speeches of the Day. v49. January 1, 1983. p176(4).
YR YEAR: 1983.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: Transcript (TS).
AB ABSTRACT: The United States auto industry is changing and is under attack from its Japanese rivals. The U.S. auto industry was the world leader until 4 years ago. The trouble began with the 1973 oil crisis. The 1979 oil crisis and other economic problems caused the major slump which still continues. Foreign competitors took advantage of this slump. The American auto industry was compelled to become more efficient; this they have done. Japan is successful in the auto industry not because they they have a better workforce and management, but because of their government's policy on industry and trade. It is essential that Congress change their policy on Japanese auto imports so as to give an equal opportunity to American manufactuers. If the U.S. auto industry is to compete effectively action must be taken now. B.F.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Automobile industry and trade. Automobile industry and trade: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

```
1_:  japan$3

 RESULT          2693 DOCUMENTS
2_:  women feminist$1

 RESULT          5849 DOCUMENTS
3_:  role$1

 RESULT          3341 DOCUMENTS
4_:  1 and 2 and 3

 RESULT             8 DOCUMENTS
5_:  ..p 4 all/doc=1-8
```

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Mamie Jackson

Search Topic: Modern Japanese Women
Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: A400

1_: Japan$3
2_: Women or Feminist$1
3_: Role$1
4_: 1 and 2 and 3
5_: ..P 4 ALL/DOC=1,2,5,6

```
      1
AN ACCESSION NUMBER:  111766.  8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Wright, Louisa.
TI TITLE: Goodbye Kimono.
SO SOURCE: Time.  v122.  December 12, 1983.  p46(1).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: Career-minded Japanese women are bypassing clerical roles
   in Japanese firms in favor of foreign companies which offer better
   pay and promotion prospects.  It is estimated that 80% of the 1,118
   major Japanese companies will not hire any women graduates this year.
   Even if hired, women are largely excluded from training programs.
   Their earnings are less than half that of male colleagues.
   Employers maintain that most women leave their jobs for marriage.
   Foreign firms are slow to allow women into marketing and other
   traditionally male roles.  The Japanese government is more inclined
   to hire women, but very few hold managerial positions.  B.K.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Women: Employment -- Japan.  Japan: Social life and
   customs -- 20th century.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).  Sociology (SO).

      2
AN ACCESSION NUMBER:  102331.  8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Richie, Donald.
TI TITLE: Geisha.
SO SOURCE: New York Times Book Review.  v89.  February 5, 1984.  p8(1).
YR YEAR: 1984.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE:  Book Review (BR).
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: Liza Crithfield Dalby's book is the first real glimpse
   the West has had into the geisha world.  She entered the geisha
   world of Ponto-cho to study this closed world.  The geisha's role is
   social and they are trained to gain the confidence to talk and joke
   with a man.  The authors' sensative observation and common sense
   allows the reader to enter this unusual world.  She found the geisha
   to be an intelligent and dedicated group of women living profitable
   lives in the midst of a male dominated society.  E.M.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Crithfield, Dalby, Liza.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Geisha.  Geishas: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Sociology (SO).
```

5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 14151. 8501.
AUTHOR/S: McCormick, Ruth.
TITLE: Japanese film: the Orient expressed. (Currents in Japanese Cinema).
SOURCE: American Film. v8. March, 1983. p72(2).
YEAR: 1983.
PUBLICATION TYPE: Book Review (BR).
ABSTRACT: 'Currents in Japanese Cinema' is the first critical work available to English-readers by Japan's best film critic, Tadao Sato. The book contains a series of essays, which cover the whole range of Japanese cinema, and especially the post-war Japanese era. Throughout the book, Sato looks on Japanese film and society in terms of 2 Japanese heroes, the 'Tateyaku', the 'bold samurai' type, and the 'nimaime', his more effeminate and amorous counterpart. Sato also deals with Japanese women and the role of the suffering heroine. He holds that Japanese cinema has realized its own, and Japan's, lack of identity and hopes that this knowledge will make for its future importance. L.C.
NAMED PERSON/S: Sato, Tadao.
DESCRIPTORS: Currents in Japanese Cinema. Moving-pictures: Japan.
CLASSIFICATION CODES: Performing Arts (PA).

6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 12715. 8501.
TITLE: Currents in Japanese cinema.
SOURCE: Films in Review. v33. November, 1982. p572(2).
YEAR: 1982.
PUBLICATION TYPE: Book Review (BR).
ABSTRACT: ''Currents in Japanese Cinema'' is a very informative collection of essays on Japanese films. There is good insight into Japanese culture and character. The role of women in films and Japanese life is analyzed. Other themes covered are family relationships and American Japanese relations. The historical background of the cinema from 1896 to 1981 is treated comprehensively. P.F.
NAMED PERSON/S: Sato, Tadao.
DESCRIPTORS: Currents in Japanese cinema. Moving-pictures: Japan. Moving-pictures, Japanese.
CLASSIFICATION CODES: Performing Arts (PA). Language & Literature (LL).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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1_:  visual arts

 RESULT        16304 DOCUMENTS
2_:  handicraft$1

 RESULT          185 DOCUMENTS
3_:  Japan$3

 RESULT         2693 DOCUMENTS
4_:  1 and 2 and 3

 RESULT            3 DOCUMENTS
5_:  ..p 4 all/doc=1-3
```

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Dale Keith

Search Topic: Japanese Handicrafts
Curricular Area: Social Studies/Art
Database: A400

1_: Visual arts
2_: Handicraft$1
3_: Japan$3
4_: 1 and 2 and 3
5_: ..P 4 ALL/DOC=1-3

1

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 47918. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Fujii, Jocelyn.
TI TITLE: Todays Temari for yesterday's craft.
SO SOURCE: Aloha. v6. September, 1983. p46(6).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The Temari Center for Asian and Pacific Fibers in Kaimuki, HI, offers classes involving the fiber arts of Asia and the Pacific to some 500 students. These range from the technology of dyeing to traditional Japanese bookmaking. Takashi Yotsumoto, a professor of art at Tokyo Zokei University visited the center to give lectures and demonstrations on his technique of using 'mochi', a paste made from rice and flour, to dye fabrics. This technique is called 'ironori' and though it was used since the 1800s, Yotsumoto is credited with being the first to use it in contemporary way. Ann Kimura founded the school. Four years ago she opened it with Reynold Choy. The programs are devised to sustain a balance between the serious undertaking of craft, the development of artistic awareness and carefree enjoyment. P.O'R.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Yotsumoto, Takashi.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Temari Center for Asian and Pacific Fibres. Handicraft: Study and teaching -- Hawaii. Dyes and dyeing: Textile fibers.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Art & Architecture (AR). Regional News & USA (RN). Travel & Leisure (TL).

2

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 16745. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Morse, Samuel C.
TI TITLE: Living national treasures of Japan.
SO SOURCE: American Craft. v43. April, 1983. p2(6).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston presented 'Living National Treasures', the first exhibition in the United States by esteemed Japanese traditional artists. Ceramics and textiles, the most important traditional crafts in Japan, comprised the largest part of the exhibition. The works included ceramics by Toyozo Arakawa, Toyo Kanashige, Shoji Hamada, Kenkichi Tomimoto, Hajime

Kato and textiles by Kako Moriguchi, Katsuma Nakamura, Keisuke Serizawa, and Rikizo Munehiro, often using the yuzen technique. Lacquerwork is also featured but unfortunately their decoration often detracts from the technical quality. The craftsmen working in ceramics and textiles are definitely the most imaginative and original. D.D.
)E DESCRIPTORS: Art, Modern: 20th century -- Japan -- Exhibitions. Handicraft: Japan -- Exhibitions.
:C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Art & Architecture (AR).

3
)N ACCESSION NUMBER: 1575. 8412.
"I TITLE: The treasures in person.
)O SOURCE: Connoisseur. v212. December, 1982. p24(1).
/R YEAR: 1982.
)R GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
)B ABSTRACT: The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and Japan's Living National Treasures Exhibition Committee have cooperated to produce an exhibition of 160 traditional craft objects running through Jan. 2, 1983. In 1955, the Japanese government established 'Intangible Cultural Property' to ensure the survival of traditional craft techniques. The title ''Living National Treasure'' is assigned to artisans who make new objects using ancient methods. D.H.
)E DESCRIPTORS: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Art, Japanese: Exhibitions. Boston (Massachusetts): Exhibitions. Handicraft: Japan -- Exhibitions.
:C CLASSIFICATION CODES: Art & Architecture (AR). Regional News & USA (RN).

:ND OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST
)RS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY

BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY
9_: quality adj circle$1

RESULT 19 DOCUME
10_: ..p 9 ti/doc=all

1
TI TITLE: The Japanese manager

2
TI TITLE: Square holes for quality circles.

3
TI TITLE: Creativity: moving beyond linear logic.

4
TI TITLE: The management club: A quality circle for managers.

5
TI TITLE: Are you guaranteed a raise this year?.

6
TI TITLE: Well-run companies: the secret of success.

7
TI TITLE: In praise of quality circles.

8
TI TITLE: Quality circles - the latest fad or a real winner?.

9
TI TITLE: Putting quality into quality circles.

10
TI TITLE: Corporate esprit de corps languishes.

11
TI TITLE: Putting quality circles to work.

12
TI TITLE: What's happening in..District 11, New York City?.

13
TI TITLE: A Japanese management import comes full circle.

14
TI TITLE: Can we learn a lesson from Japan?.

15
TI TITLE: Paying for productivity.

SEARCH STRATEGY
by Beverly Y. Kooi

Search Topic: Employee Management in Industry using Quality Circles
Curricular Area: Business or Economics
Database: A400

9_: Quality Adj Circle$1
10_: ..P 9 TI/DOC=ALL

16
TI TITLE: The 'Japanese miracle'.

17
TI TITLE: Participative and flexible decision making.

18
TI TITLE: Quality's vicious circles.

19
TI TITLE: Which productivity solution will work?.
END OF DOCUMENTS IN LIST

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 99513. 8412.
TI TITLE: Well-run companies: the secret of success.
SO SOURCE: U.S. News and World Report. v95. October 10, 1983. p74(2).
YR YEAR: 1983.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: Interview (IN).
GR GRAPHICS: Portrait (PO). Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: The best firms never neglect the small or simple things. Continuous innovation, good customer service, high productivity and motivated employees are the ingredients of a good company. Good company leadership reflects the core values of the organization and gives rise to a strong corporate culture. Great danger lies in using foreign management styles that work in alien cultures. New techniques like quality-circles are very useful; do not overrate them or perceive them as cure-alls. Encourage innovative employees, even those who challenge corporate bureaucracy. Eliminate bureaucratic obstacles, listen to peoples' suggestons and expect creativity. New technology plays a useful but minor part in productivity improvement. D.E.
NP NAMED PERSON/S: Peters, Thomas.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Industrial management. Management.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 96018. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Lung, Chun Kei.
TI TITLE: In praise of quality circles.
SO SOURCE: Management Today. September, 1983. p32(1).
YR YEAR: 1983.
PT PUBLICATION TYPE: Letter to Editor (LE).
GR GRAPHICS: Photograph (PH).
AB ABSTRACT: When thinking of introducing quality circles (QC's) a management consultant can advise on their cost and feasibility. The success of QC's relies on tangible rewards. Training of leaders can

be integrated into staff development programs, and QC's usually result in an improved working relationship between labor and management. B.K.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Quality control.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 29767. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Cole, Robert E.
TI TITLE: A Japanese management import comes full circle.
SO SOURCE: Technology Review. v86. May, 1983. p53(1).
YR YEAR: 1983.
AB ABSTRACT: Quality circles, a recent import from Japanese industrial practice, have been losing favor with American management. Quality circles have failed in many companies because of management cynicism.
The circles are branded symbols of weak management. Unions doubt the effectiveness of the circles in solving labor problems and see them as temporary ways of keeping the workers quiet. The quality circles can be made more effective by broadening their scope, including the unions as full partners and making them a line responsibility rather than a staff assignment. Information sharing between management and workers lays a solid foundation of trust for the circles. T.McG.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Quality control. Quality assurance. Quality control: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 29610. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Chapey, Geraldine.
TI TITLE: Can we learn a lesson from Japan?.
SO SOURCE: Clearing House. v56. May, 1983. p394(3).
YR YEAR: 1983.
AB ABSTRACT: American educational and business management lack Japan's participative approach which improves morale, and long term effectiveness of programs. Japanese management involves workers at all levels. Lack of discipline, low standards, high staff turnover and frustration mark American education. Top-down orders reduce morale and waste time with useless paper work. American management concentrates on short-term performance, overburdens workers and excludes them from decision-making. Japanese management is long-term, promotes teamwork through Quality Circles (Q.C) and provides incentives and slow promotion. Q.C. 's encourage entrepreneurial spirit and increase communication and worker's morale. Over 6,000 American businesses have Q.C.'s. U.C.
DE DESCRIPTORS: School management and organization. Employees' representation in management: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Education (ED).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 27190. 8501.
AU AUTHOR/S: Winpisinger, William W.
TI TITLE: The 'Japanese miracle'.
SO SOURCE: Labor Today. v22. March, 1983. p6(1).
YR YEAR: 1983.
GR GRAPHICS: Portrait (PO).
AB ABSTRACT: Japanese workers are said to be hard-working, cooperative and always helping to improve productivity. They also work for low wages and obey all orders. In return they receive a guarantee of life employment. Because of these attitudes Japanese economic growth and productivity is way ahead of any other country. Some of these ideas may not be true. Not every Japanese worker is guaranteed full employment. In Japan there are temporary or sub-contract employees who have no job security and do the dirty work. Such workers are not included in productivity figures which accordingly remain high. Only 1 in 8 workers takes part in quality circles, contrary to popular belief. The pressure of Japanese factories produces high suicide rates and factory accidents are common. E.N.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Wages: Japan. Labor and laboring classes. Japan. Labor productivity: Japan.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE). Sociology (SO).

AN ACCESSION NUMBER: 23695. 8412.
AU AUTHOR/S: Hoffmann, Robert W.; Ullrich, Maureen F.
TI TITLE: Participative and flexible decision making.
SO SOURCE: Journal of Small Business Management. v21. January, 1983. p1(7).
YR YEAR: 1983.
AB ABSTRACT: To make a small business more effictive and efficient, management must respond to the changing attitudes and expectations of employees. Participation in decision making is enhanced if employees offer suggestions. Employees can assist goal-setting because they understand their own abilities. If decisions are rejected a plausible explanation must be given; If implemented they should be received at regular intervals. Employees can decide then how the job itself can be enlarged or inriched. Boredom is reduced by greater variety. Employee responsibility increases motivation and the organization of tasks. Flexible work hours result in increased productivity and job satisfaction. Quality circles involve small work teams and discussion periods. Discuss innovation with employees to gauge the level of co-operation. Do not impose punishment for bad decision making. Do not expect instant success from new approaches; often they need to be changed or modified. B.K.
DE DESCRIPTORS: Decision-making, Group. Small business: Management. Employee motivation.
CC CLASSIFICATION CODES: Business & Economics (BE).

STUDENT SEARCHING BIBLIOGRAPHY

Acknowledgments

Many thanks to the following reviewers for their contributions to this bibliography:

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Nathan Hale High School
Seattle

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Jan Wagner
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Seattle

STUDENT SEARCHING BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderman, Ardis. "Searching for Online Information: A Primer." Link-Up. January 1985. pp. 24-25.

Tips for novice searchers, with an emphasis on the need to be well-trained in planning efficient search strategies.

Bennett, Randy Elliott. "Teachers Reach Out and Touch With PCs." PC Magazine. November 13, 1984. pp. 335-337.

Use of The Source by students and teachers involved in the IBM/Educational Testing Service Secondary School Computer Education Program.

Butcher, Diane E. "Online Searching: How to Get Instant Information." Electronic Learning. November/December 1984. pp. 39-40, 90.

Question-and-answer introduction to online searching that would be useful to present the concept to teachers, administrators, or others unfamiliar with online information databases.

Cochrane, Pauline A. "Modern Subject Access in the Online Age." American Libraries. March 1984. pp. 145-150.

The topic is subject access to an online card catalog, but the search strategies and training ideas may be applied to searching data bases.

Cook, Peter R. "Electronic Encyclopedias," Byte. July 1984. pp. 151-170.

A comparison of search strategies in encyclopedias in book form and as online databases. Points out the advantages in the "electronic encyclopedia" of response to current interests, more frequent revision, and lack of the limitations of physical size. Discusses the use of Boolean logic and truncation in the search for a window into a large text database. The author is a Grolier Vice-President, responsible for coordinating the development of a "multi-component electronic encyclopedia" and formerly helped produce the Academic American Encyclopedia.

Cook, William J. The Joy of Computer Communication. Dell, 1984. $5.95. 182 pages.

Personalized description of the use of online databases by a Newsweek writer who wanted "to make my Apple talk on the phone so I could send stories from home to the Newsweek bureau where I work." Following introductory materials on hardware and software, the author walks the reader through "the dreaded log-on," the making of "macros" for automatic log-on sequences, and descriptions of the use of such online databanks as The Source, CompuServe, MCI Mail, and Dow Jones News/Retrieval. Includes two chapters on the use of electronic bulletin boards, and one chapter on searching using Dialog and BRS. Includes 16 page directory of bulletin board name and phone numbers.

Craver, Kathleen W. "Teaching Online Bibliographic Searching to High School Students." Top of the News. Winter, 1984.

Describes program in which four classes of high school debate students were introduced to online bibliographic searching, including course objectives, databases used (largely adult-level, technical/professional) terms taught and student evaluations. Unfortunately, only 30% of the students used "at least one" of the online citations found in their debate bibliographies, perhaps due to the nature of the databases then available.

Craver, Kathleen W., and Ounanian, Lee Allison. "An Introduction to Online Bibliographic Searching for High School Students: A Successful Approach." Educational Technology. June 1984. pp. 39-41.

Two classes of college-bound high school students were introduced to online bibliographic searching, taught to develop search strategies, and then had their searches executed by a trained searcher. Students seemed to be pleased with the results of the experience.

Davies, Owen and Edelhart, Mike. Omni Online Database Directory 1985. Collier Books, 1984, $14.95, 324 pgs.

Introductory chapters for home computer owners explain what databases are, how to choose appropriate equipment that will allow searching of dial-up online databases, how to actually use the databases and the costs of searching. It provides information about more than 1,000 databases, including contents, access, suppliers, and often an evaluative paragraph headed "user's comment." Includes lengthy statements about the major vendors. Will probably be updated annually.

Dede, Christopher. "The Future of School Libraries," School Library Media Quarterly. Winter, 1985. pp. 18-22.

A consideration of the impact of two major trends on education and school libraries: advances in information technology, and uncertain economic conditions/financial difficulties. The author emphasizes the importance of using sophisticated tools combined with human abilities to do what technology cannot--"to be creative and flexible; to make decisions given incomplete data; to do complex pattern recognition, information evaluation and synthesis, and holistic thinking." Students are seen as needing cognitive skills from the humanistic disciplines combined with the familiarity in working with tools previously offered in more vocationally-oriented programs, as the school library is transformed from a repository of books to "a learning center for advanced knowledge tools of many kinds."

Dowling, Karen. "Online Searching and the School Media Program." School Library Media Annual 1984, Volume Two, Chapter 32, pp. 425-435.

Students can be introduced to online information databases in the school media center and this instruction can be integrated into the high school library skills program. The students who had this opportunity found it both enjoyable and rewarding. The actual searching is done by the media specialist or trained student assistants. Several examples of searches provided for students are included. There are also practical suggestions for implementing the system.

Everett, John H. and Elizabeth Powell Crowe. The Information Broker's Handbook. Ferret Press, 1984.

Especially interesting chapters on marketing a searching service, with implications for making decisions about a student/teacher searching program.

Fiebert, Elyse Evans. "The Integration of Online Bibliographic Instruction Into the High School Library Curriculum." Learning and Media. Winter, 1984, pp. 4-5, 8.

Describes the introduction of online information retrieval via microcomputer for students in the Radnor, Pa., high school library during the spring of 1980. Online information retrieval is now integrated into the library unit taught to all ninth graders.

Freedman, Mary and Carlin, Larry. "There's no copy like hard copy!" (The Mary & Larry Show). Library Journal. June 1, 1985. pp. 100-101.

This installment of the Mary & Larry Show gives a clear explanation of printers in a question-and-answer format. Beside defining types of printers (Thermal, daisy wheel, dot matrix, and laser), it also explains the differences between serial and parallel printers and the latter's advantages. They stress finding out before purchase which printer is compatible with one's software so as to take full advantage of the software's capabilities. An explanation of buffers and printer drivers rounds out the article--basic information in understandable form.

Hansen, Carol. The Microcomputer User's Guide to Information Online. Hayden Book Company, c1984. 224p.

Details the services, contents and search methods for a wide variety of vendors and database producers, including information utilities such as The Source and CompuServe, reference vendors such as BRS and Dialog. Covers equipment, software and communication channels such as bulletin boards. Appendices include a bibliography of recent print material on online searching, names and addresses of networks and major vendors, selected databases and manufacturers of both hardware and software.

Helmer, Dana J. "Topic Attack: A New Twist." Book Report, January/ February, 1985. pp. 19-20.

Student activities designed to develop search strategy skills are outlined--from defining topic through selection of useful subject headings found in a wide variety of information sources. Suggestions are helpful in developing logical progression in activities leading students to discover a broad range of resources.

Hunter, Beverly. "Problem Solving With Databases." The Computing Teacher, May 1985. pp. 20-27.

This clearly organized, succinct introduction to databases covers definition, rationale for inclusion in an educational program, and uses. Development of an instructional plan is outlined. Applicable from elementary school through adult, this introduction is designed to help teachers show others how to get "exactly the information (they) need" in an age of information glut. Helpful in designing student-generated files for databases on computer.

Information Technology Learner Outcomes: An Overview. Department of Education, State of Minnesota, 1984.

Scope and sequence of information technology education for K-12 (upgraded) arranged according to three levels of Bloom's Taxonomy (A--knowledge and comprehension, B--Application, C--Analysis/ Synthesis/Evaluation).

Lambert, Steve. Online: A Guide to America's Leading Information Services. Microsoft Press, 1985. 319 pgs. $19.95.

Billing itself as an "online tour", this readable and highly informative presentation of how to search online databases discusses the necessary hardware and software for searching and how to set it up. It then guides the reader through the search process from making practice calls to networks to actually searching databases. Examples of screen display are included with each explanation. By sending in the post cards included with the book, the reader can receive varying amounts of free search time on MCI Mail, Official Airline, CompuServe, NewsNet, Western Union, DIALOG, and the Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service. Appendices of telephone access numbers for the country and common communication problems plus an index are included.

Lesko, Matthew. "Low-Cost On-Line Databases," Byte. October, 1984. pp. 167-174.

Advice on shopping for databases, and suggestions for cutting costs in using them. The author recommends the use of such free or low-cost database suppliers as government and nonprofit organizations, and gives short descriptions and directory information of examples in subjects including foreign affairs, weather, satellite transits, stock information, microcomputer use, alternative fuels, space shuttle information, and technological aids for the disabled.

Lesko, Matthew. The Computer Data and Database Source Book. Avon Books, c1984, $14.95, 900 pgs.

A book of online and off-line information sources, divided into three sections. The Commercial (online) Database section gives the database name, subject, source of information, contents, date of information, producer-with address and "800" phone numbers if available, commercial computer system(s) on which it's available, approximate cost and restrictions. The Government Database section covers 200 sources of information, four of which are direct online, usually free or on a cost-basis. The Public Data Sources section is arranged in broad subject areas, alphabetically within those subjects, and then in hierarchial order by those having the most current information.

Lewis, Sasha. Plugging In; the Microcomputerist's Guide to Telecommunications. Chilton, 1984. $11.95. 220 pgs.

A clearly-written guide to the use of online services and databases, with emphasis on reasonable cost for the home or small business. The author suggests features to consider when buying hardware and software, discusses information utilities, and describes both subject databases available relatively inexpensively and such "caviar databases" as Dialog, BRS, Dow Jones News/Retrieval, Nexis, and Newsnet. There is a good introduction to searching considerations in a chapter called "Ten-Point Searching Guide," plus two chapters covering electronic bulletin board systems and their use. Appendixes include ASCII codes; brief descriptions of a number of the Dialog databases; a directory of some of the services, databases, and information utilities described; and a glossary.

Lisanti, Suzana. "The On-Line Search." Byte. December 1984.

Discusses recent software and systems for easy access to and use of encyclopedic databases.

Magid, Lawrence J. The Electronic Link: Using The IBM PC To Communicate. John Wiley & Sons, c1985. 264 pp.

Oriented to specific hardware, this popular guide provides background for potential users on equipment, software, mechanisms and available databases. It concentrates on such services as bulletin boards, electronic mail, networking, and The Source, CompuServe, and Dow Jones. Part of one chapter discusses encyclopedic databases including Dialog and BRS. The book does include information on accessing a mainframe computer.

Mancall, Jacqueline C. and Deskins, Dreama. "Electronic Bibliographic Database Access: Considerations in Offering Services to Students." School Library Media Activities Monthly. October 1984. pp. 33-37.

Identifies four goals for training students in online searching: To generate new opportunities for instruction; to generate enthusiasm for research process; to expand the students' conception of the variety of information available; to extend the students' knowledge of the diversity of information-providing facilities available.

Mancall, Jacqueline C. "Training Students to Search Online: Rationale, Process and Implications." Drexel Library Quarterly. Winter, 1984.

Focuses on the training of students in online bibliographic searching as introduced by school library media centers. The online process, teaching students to search, search steps, negative and positive aspects, and implications for school library media programs in three areas (student instruction, collection development, service goals) are highlighted. (7 references)

Marland, Michael. "Learning to Learn: The Library's Central Role." The Book Report. January/February 1985. pp. 32-33.

The library is not a storehouse, nor is the secondary librarian merely a custodian, leaving students alone in the world, struggling to find information on their own. It is the librarian's role to be in the center of the school's total curriculum planning process and implement a plan involving information skills in each discipline. This would include a balance between exercises and context with different approaches in mind. The librarian should also be knowledgeable of the new computer technology and apply to the instructional program. The author is a British headmaster, but his principles certainly apply to libraries in the United States.

Martin, William. "Touring an Informational Wonderland." Classroom Computer Learning. February 1984. pp. 52, 57-58, 60.

Sample student searches on CompuServe: using the encyclopedia; a search on gardening; daily news; and using the database to connect with individuals and groups sharing common interests.

"NFAIS Sponsors Easy Net Service." Information Today. September 1984. pp. 1, 14.

EASYNET is a menu-driven online information retrieval service for user-friendly access to BRS, Dialog and SDC. Users do not need to have any training in online searching and all fees are charged to a major credit card. The program determines the vendor and database most appropriate to the user's search. EASYNET then translates the search question into the format required by the database.

Newman, Joan and Motomatsu, Nancy. Research Goes to School II: How to Go Online to the Databases. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1984.

Reviews types of databases and their sources, how to access databases and how to prepare a search. Suggests ways to acquire training and other assists, how to build a start-up budget and some initial ways to look at searching with students.

Pollak, Richard A. and Breault, Gene. "ON-LINE Contemporary Issues Bring Today's World to Social Studies Classrooms." The Computing Teacher. May, 1985.

Describes a MECC program, "ON-LINE," which simulates an online search of four newspapers and the AP wire, using lesson plans on disk and accompanying print copies of articles from these selected news sources.

Pruitt, Ellen, and Dowling, Karen. "Searching for Current Information Online...How High School Library Media Centers in Montgomery County, Maryland are Solving an Information Problem by Using DIALOG." Online. March 1985. pp. 47-60.

Detailed description of the introduction of online searching into 22 senior high schools: goals, charts and graphs of actual database use; sample searches; integration of searching into the curriculum; and implications for the future.

Roose, Tina. Online Searches for Kids. Library Journal. November 1, 1984. pp. 2010-2011.

The ongoing debate on whether we would provide information for students or teach them how to find information for themselves is especially relevant when we plan to use online information. Public library database searches can be very valuable to high school students, and the author argues that the students have as much right to this service as adults.

Samples, Pat. "Educational Databases: Learning About Learning." Link-up. September 1984. pp. 26, 28.

Brief review of ERIC and summaries of other educational databases: Ed-Line, Betnet for bilingual education, NPAN for vocational education, Special Net, and Guidance Information System.

Shea, George. "Information Services: The New Frontier of Communications." Electronic Learning. November/December 1984. pp. 33-34, 88-89.

Brief but informative overview of available databases and potential applications in schools.

Smith, Bev. "Student Searchers: Are They Out There?" Information Today. March 1984. pp. 1-2, 32-33.

Brief reports on programs at Princeton (NJ) High School, Radnor (PA) High School, Bellarmine College Preparatory High School (San Jose, CA), St. Thomas Aquinas High School (Ft. Lauderdale, FL), Lexington School for the Deaf (Jackson Heights, NY), and the statewide efforts of the Pennsylvania Department of Education.

Stripling, Barbara K. "The Saga of Sally the Librarian, or How to Foster Lifelong Learning Skills." The Book Report. January/February 1985. p. 14-17.

As librarians, we can foster a willingness to learn by offering an environment of good services in order that students have successful experiences in the midst of gaining knowledge. By cooperating with teachers, we can work with classes by providing exercises and assistance in defining or narrowing research topics, deciding alternate subjects in the card catalog (or databases), and searching indexes in appropriate sections of books or reference materials. We can also nurture students towards independence by teaching them how to evaluate sources and placing them in critical thinking and problem solving experiences. The end product is that they can exhibit a willingness to learn and an ability to gather and process information according to their present needs. The author provides examples throughout the article to illustrate each point.

Tenopir, Carol. "Database Access Software." Library Journal. October 1, 1984. pp. 1828-9.

These software packages handle the telecommunications process and logon, simplify the search process, and make it possible for users to search several systems without learning the individual commands for each. Detailed review of IN-SEARCH.

Wagers, Robert. "Online Bibliographic Searching in the Learning Resources Center." CMLEA Journal. Spring 1984. pp. 18-22.

Robert Wagers makes a strong argument in favor of providing students with access to online databases and suggests several relevant databases. He also offers suggestions for involving faculty in the project, probably essential to its acceptance and effective use in the school. Finally, he outlines implementation of such service.

I010QL.01

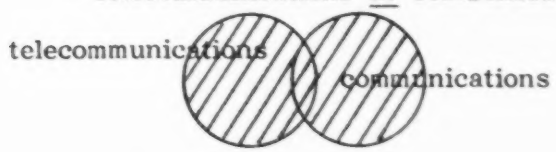
APPENDIX

BRS LOGICAL OPERATORS

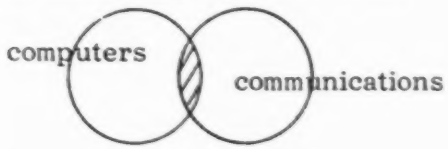
- Standard Boolean Operators: OR
  AND
  NOT

Examples:

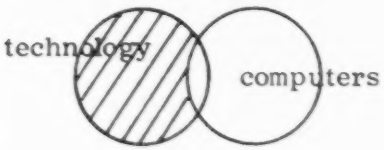
- telecommunications or communications



- computers and communications



- technology not computers



- Positional ("free-text") Operators: SAME
  WITH
  ADJ

Examples:

- computers same communications
- 1980s with computers
- telecommunications adj technology

DATABASES AVAILABLE August 1985

BRS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Each of the over 80 files available on BRS is structured for maximum searching efficiency on the most sophisticated and flexible retrieval system on the market, BRS/SEARCH.

Selected for quality and wide appeal, the files cover a multi-disciplinary range of topics including business, the life and physical sciences, social sciences, and humanities. BRS also produces several unique and important databases which are highlighted in the list below.

DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
MEDICINE/PHARMACOLOGY			
COMBINED HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE*	**CHID**	Combined Health Information Database	Health care
COMPREHENSIVE CORE MEDICAL LIBRARY•	**CCML**	Several major medical publishers	Full text of medical textbooks and journals
DRUG INFORMATION FULLTEXT✒	**DIFT**	American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Full-text information on current and investigational drugs
EMBASE*	**EMED**	Elsevier Science Publishers	Biomedicine and health
HEALTH AUDIO-VISUAL ONLINE CATALOG	**HAVC**	Northeastern Ohio Universities	Audiovisual materials in medicine
HEALTH PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION*	**HLTH**	National Library of Medicine (NLM)	Health economics, administration and planning
INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ABSTRACTS*	**IPAB**	American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Pharmaceutical and drug-related information (left-hand truncation available)
IRCS MEDICAL SCIENCE DATABASE•	**IRCS**	IRCS Medical Science	Full-text biomedical research
MEDICAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL PREVIEWS*	**MPPS**	BRS/Saunders	Current awareness for medical and psychology journals
MEDLINE (AND BACKFILES)*	**MESH (MS78) (MS74) (MS70)**	National Library of Medicine (NLM)	Medicine, nursing, dentistry (left-hand truncation available)
MEDLINE (CONCATENATED CURRENT & BACKFILES)*	**MESZ**	National Library of Medicine	Medicine, nursing, dentistry (left-hand truncation available)
NURSING & ALLIED HEALTH LITERATURE*	**NAHL**	CINAHL Corporation	Nursing and health care
PHYSICAL/APPLIED SCIENCES			
ACS JOURNALS ONLINE✒	**CFTX**	American Chemical Society	Chemistry, full-text coverage
CA SEARCH (AND BACKFILE)*	**CHEM (CHEB)**	Chemical Abstracts Service	Chemistry (left-hand truncation available)
COMPENDEX*	**COMP**	Engineering Information, Inc.	Engineering
HAZARDLINE✒	**HZDB**	Occupational Health Services, Inc.	Full-text, hazardous substance information
IHS VENDOR INFORMATION•	**VEND**	Information Handling Service	Vendor product information
INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	**STDS**	Information Handling Services	Engineering standards
INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS	**ISMS**	Information Handling Services	Concatenated industry and military engineering standards
INSPEC (AND BACKFILE)*	**INSP (INSB)**	Institute of Electrical Engineers, London, England	Engineering, physics, and computer science
KIRK-OTHMER ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY✒*	**KIRK**	John Wiley & Sons, Inc.	Chemical technology, full-text coverage
MATHSCI*	**MATH**	American Mathematical Society	Mathematics, statistics, and computer science
MILITARY AND FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS	**MLSS**	Information Handling Services	Military and federal specifications and standards
ONLINE MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY•	**SOFT**	Online, Inc.	Microcomputer software information
ROBOTICS INFORMATION*	**RBOT**	EIC/Intelligence, Inc.	Robotics
VOLUNTARY STANDARDS INFORMATION NETWORK	**VSIN**	Information Handling Services	Voluntary standards

DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
LIFE SCIENCES			
AGRICOLA*	CAIN	National Agricultural Library (NAL)	Agriculture
BIOSIS PREVIEWS (AND BACKFILE)	BIOL (BIOB)	BioSciences Information Service	Biological sciences
MERCK INDEX	MRCK	Merck & Company	Chemicals, drugs and substances of biological importance
POLLUTION ABSTRACTS*	POLL	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts	Pollution
BUSINESS			
ABI/INFORM*	INFO	Data Courier, Inc.	Business
ABSTRACTS OF WORKING PAPERS IN ECONOMICS*	AWPE	Cambridge University Press	Economics
CORPORATE AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH REPORTS ONLINE INDEX	CIRR	IA micropublishing, inc.	Company and industry research reports and presentations
HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW/ONLINE*•	HBRO	John Wiley & Sons, Inc.	Business and management
INDEX TO FROST & SULLIVAN MARKET RESEARCH REPORTS*	FSIS	Frost & Sullivan, Inc.	Market research information
INDUSTRY DATA SOURCES*	HARF	Information Access Co.	Industry data
IRS PUBLICATIONS•	IRSP	Internal Revenue Service	Full text of IRS tax information publications
MANAGEMENT CONTENTS*	MGMT	Management Contents, Inc.	Business
PATDATA*	PATS	BRS	All patents registered through U.S. Patent Office
PREDICASTS ANNUAL REPORTS ABSTRACTS*	PTSA	Predicasts, Inc.	Company specific business and economic information
PREDICASTS: PROMT*/F&S INDEX* (CONCATENATED CURRENT* AND BACKFILE*)	PTSP PTSI (PTSL) (PTSB)	Predicasts, Inc.	Business and economics
SOCIAL SCIENCES/HUMANITIES			
ABLEDATA	ABLE	National Rehabilitation Information Center	Rehabilitation products for the disabled
ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE*	HAZE	University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy	Alcoholism
ARTS AND HUMANITIES SEARCH*	AHCI	Institute for Scientific Information	Arts and humanities
CATALYST RESOURCES FOR WOMEN	CRFW	Catalyst Library	Current information on women and careers
DRUGINFO*	DRSC	University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy	Drug abuse
DRUGINFO/ALCOHOL USE-ABUSE*	DRUG	University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy	Drug abuse and alcoholism
FAMILY RESOURCES*	NCFR	National Council on Family Relations	Marriage and family literature
LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE BEHAVIOR ABSTRACTS*	LLBA	Sociological Abstracts	Language and linguistics
MENTAL MEASUREMENTS YEARBOOK*	MMYD	Buros Institute of Mental Measurements	Standardized testing materials
NIMH*	NCMH	National Institute of Mental Health	Mental health and related information
PAIS INTERNATIONAL (PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE)*	PAIS	Public Affairs Information Service	All social sciences
PSYCINFO*	PSYC	American Psychological Association	Psychology (left-hand truncation available)
REHABDATA*	NRIC	National Rehabilitation Center	Rehabilitation literature
RELIGION INDEX*	RELI	American Theological Library Association	Religion
SOCIAL SCISEARCH* (AND BACKFILE*)	SSCI (SSCB)	Institute for Scientific Information	Social science
SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS*	SOCA	Sociological Abstracts	Sociology and related disciplines

DATABASE	LABEL	PRODUCER	DESCRIPTION
EDUCATION			
BILINGUAL EDUCATION BIBIOGRAPHIC ABSTRACTS*	**BEBA**	National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education	Bilingual/bicultural education
EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE TEST COLLECTION*	**ETSF**	Educational Testing Service	Educational testing materials
ERIC*	**ERIC**	National Institute of Education	Education
EXCEPTIONAL CHILD EDUCATION RESOURCES*	**ECER**	Council for Exceptional Children	Exceptional child education
NATIONAL COLLEGE DATABANK™•*	**PETE**	Peterson's Guides, Inc.	College and university profiles
ONTARIO EDUCATION RESOURCES INFORMATION DATABASE	**ONED**	Ontario Ministry of Education	Educational research, reports, and curriculum guidelines
RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS AND MEETINGS FOR EDUCATORS	**ROME**	National Center for Research in Vocational Education	Profiles and activities of educational groups
RESOURCES IN COMPUTER EDUCATION	**RICE**	Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory	Computer applications in education
RESOURCES IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	**RIVE**	National Center for Research in Vocational Education	Vocational education
SCHOOL PRACTICES INFORMATION FILE*	**SPIF**	BRS	Education programs, practices, and materials
TEXAS EDUCATION COMPUTER COOPERATIVE*	**TECC**	Texas Education Computer Cooperative	Evaluations of educational software
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM MATERIALS	**VECM**	National Center for Research in Vocational Education	Vocational curriculum materials
REFERENCE/MULTIDISCIPLINARY			
ABSTRAX 400*	**A400**	Information Sources, Ltd.	Abstracts of popular periodical literature
ACADEMIC AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA DATABASE•*	**AAED**	Grolier Electronic Publishing, Inc.	Multi-disciplinary encyclopedia
ACS DIRECTORY OF GRADUATE RESEARCH•*	**DGRF**	American Chemical Society	University chemistry-related departments and faculty
AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN OF SCIENCE•*	**MWSC**	R.R. Bowker	Directory of scientists
ASSOCIATIONS' PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT	**APIP**	R.R. Bowker	Association literature
BOOKS IN PRINT*	**BBIP**	R.R. Bowker	U.S. books in print
BOOKSINFO*	**BOOK**	Brodart, Inc.	800,000 books in print
CALIFORNIA UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS*	**CULP**	California Library Authority for Systems and Services (CLASS)	California periodicals holdings
CROSS*	**CROS**	BRS	Cross-file searching
DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS ONLINE*	**DISS**	University Microfilms	Multi-disciplinary
FILE*	**FILE**	BRS	BRS database directory
GPO MONTHLY CATALOG*	**GPOM**	U.S. Government Printing Office	Government publications
KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY PUBLICATIONS DATABASE	**KIPD**	Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc.	Publicly available databases
NEWS*	**NEWS**	BRS	System update file
NTIS*	**NTIS**	National Technical Information Service	Government reports, all areas
SPORT DATABASE*	**SFDB**	Sport Information Resource Centre	Sport, fitness, recreation, sports medicine
SUPERINDEX•*	**SUPE**	Superindex, Inc.	Science, medicine, technology, and engineering
TERM*	**TERM**	BRS	Social science thesauri
ULRICH'S INTERNATIONAL*	**ULRI**	R.R. Bowker	Directory of periodicals
UMI ARTICLE CLEARINGHOUSE	**UMAC**	UMI Article Clearinghouse	UMI document delivery information

* These databases are available to library schools via BRS/Instructor.
• These databases are full text.

INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES

SUMMARY OF BRS COMMANDS

BRS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

COMMAND	ABBREVIATION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
..CHANGE	..C	Changes to another database.	..C/ERIC
..COST	..CO	Provides estimated online costs for current database session.	
..DISPLAY	..D	Displays current search statements and results; displays saved searches or offline queries	..D 1-3 ..D COMP
..DISPLAY TYPE	..D TYPE	Displays the names of a saved search type.	..D TYPE(SDI)
..EXEC	..E	Recalls and processes a temporarily saved search.	..E COMP
..EXEC PS	..E PS	Recalls and processes a permanently saved search.	..E PS(COMP)
..LIMIT	..L	Restricts a search result according to year of publication of documents, language of documents, etc.	..L/2 YR GT 82 ..L/2 LG EQ EN
..MERGE	..M	Merges printoffs and/or searchoffs.	..M Q0401,Q0402
..OFF	..O	Ends an online session.	..O
..OFF C	..O C	Holds search strategy temporarily and ends an online session.	..O C
..PRINT	..P	Prints specified paragraphs of desired documents online.	..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1
..PRINTOFF	..PO	Requests offline printing by BRS of specified paragraphs of desired documents.	..P 2 BIBL/DOC=ALL/ ID=SMITH
..PURGE	..PG	Deletes search statements, saved searches, or offline queries.	..PG 3,6,7 ..PG Q0401
..SAVE	..SV	Saves search strategy for remainder of the day.	..SV COMP
..SAVE PS	..SV PS	Saves search strategy permanently.	..SV PS(COMP)
..SDI		Permanently saves a database search strategy which will be automatically executed against each update to that database.	..SDI 3 BIBL/ID=SMITH
..SEARCH	..S	Requests Search Mode, in order to begin or continue entering search terms.	..S/COMPUTER$1
..SEARCHOFF	..SO	Requests offline execution of a search strategy against backfiles of a database.	..SO 2 BIBL/DOC=ALL/ ID=SMITH
..SET		Changes setting on any of several display options.	..SET HIGHLIGHT=ON ..SET DETAIL=ON ..SET OCCS=ON
..SORT		Sorts documents in a result set by specified paragraphs for subsequent printing.	..SORT 1 AU
..TIME	..T	Displays connect hour time for current database session.	

SUMMARY OF BRS LOGICAL OPERATORS

BRS/ERIC/1966 - APR 1985 (BOTH)

	BRS SEARCH MODE - ENTER QUERY	
BOOLEAN		
OR	1__: ONLINE OR SEARCHING RESULT 3594 DOCUMENTS	*Either one or both search terms must be in the document.*
AND	2__: ONLINE AND SEARCHING RESULT 459 DOCUMENTS	*Both search terms must be in the same document.*
NOT	3__: ONLINE NOT SEARCHING RESULT 2295 DOCUMENTS	*The indicated search term must not appear anywhere in the document.*
POSITIONAL		
SAME	4__: ONLINE SAME SEARCHING RESULT 281 DOCUMENTS	*The search terms must be in the same paragraph/field.*
WITH	5__: ONLINE WITH SEARCHING RESULT 249 DOCUMENTS	*The search terms must be in the same sentence.*
ADJ	6__: ONLINE ADJ SEARCHING RESULT 149 DOCUMENTS	*The search terms must be immediately adjacent and in order of entry.*

SUMMARY OF PRINT OPTIONS

TI	Displays one paragraph/ field: the title.	**..print 6 ti/1**	1	Displays the first document in a result set.
AU,TI,SO	Displays individually selected paragraphs: author, title, source.	**..p 6 au,ti,so/1-10**	1-10	Displays a range of documents 1 through 10.
BIBL	Displays a predetermined set of default paragraphs.	**..p 6 bibl/1,5,12**	1,5,12	Displays individually selected documents.
ALL	Displays all paragraphs/fields	**..print 6 all/all**	ALL	Displays all documents in the result set.

TRUNCATION

7__: online adj search$
RESULT 243 DOCUMENTS

8__: online adj search$2
RESULT 112 DOCUMENTS

PARAGRAPH QUALIFICATION

6__: online adj searching.ti.
RESULT 71 DOCUMENTS

ADDITIONAL SEARCH STRATEGIES

Search Strategy 1
by Ann Caughey, Tacoma S.D.
593-6976

Curricular Area: Health
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Smoking and Public Adj Places
2_: 1 and (Laws and Legislation)
3_: ..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-N

Good luck!

Search Strategy 2
by Sue Schille, Nathan Hale H.S., SEA
S.S.D. #1, 587-3555

Curriculum Area: Social Studies
Database: BRS, A-400

1_: Star Adj Wars Not (Movie or Film)
2_: High Adj Frontier
3_: 1 & 2

Search Strategy 3
by Sue Schille, Nathan Hale H.S., SEA
S.S.D. #1, 587-3555

Curriculum Area: Health
Database: BRS, A-400

1_: Calcium and Women

Search Strategy 4
by Sue Schille, Nathan Hale H.S., SEA
S.S.D. #1, 587-3555

Curriculum Area: S.S.
Database: BRS, A-400

1_: Nuclear Adj Arms or Atomic Adj Weapon$1
2_: 1 and Superiority
3_: and Americ$2 or United Adj State$1

Search Strategy 5
by Jan Wagner, Seattle Christian
Schools, 824-1310

Curricular Area: English
Database: BRS, A400

1_: Creation$3 and (Public Adj School$1 or Classroom$1)
2_: 1 and (Teaching or Instruction)
3_:..P 2 BIBL/DOC=1-14
4_:..P 2 ALL/DOC=1,2,4,8,11,13

Search Strategy 6
by Jan Wagner, Seattle Christian
Schools, 824-1310

Curriculum Area: Health
Database: BRS, A400

1_: Accident$1 and (Traffic or Driving or Drunk Adj Driving)
2_: 1 and (Teenage$2 or Youth)
3_: ..P 2 ALL/DOC=1-17

Search Strategy 7
by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S.
Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Debate
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Internment or (Concentration Camps)
2_: 1 and United States
3_: 2 and Japanese
4_: ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1-10

Search Strategy 8
by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S.
Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Debate
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Colorado Adj River
2_: Water Adj Rights
3_: 1 and 2
4_: ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=1-3

Search Strategy 9
by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S.
Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Debate
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Water Adj Supply and Water Adj
2_: ..P 1 ALL/DOC=1-4

Search Strategy 10
by Sylvia Hjelmeland, J. F. Kennedy H.S.
Seattle, 246-0500

Curricular Area: Physics
Database: BRS/A400

1_: Halley's Adj Comet
2_: ..P 1 BIBL/DOC=1-25

Search Strategy 11
by Nan Porter, Liberty High School
Issaquah, 226-8050, Ext. 137

Curricular Area: Social Studies, Psychology, Health
Database: BRS, A400

1_: (Teenage or Adolescent or Youth) and Stress

Search Strategy 12
by Nan Porter, Liberty High School
Issaquah, 226-8050, Ext. 137

Curricular Area: Health, Biology
Database: BRS, A400

1_: (Lateral Adj Sclerosis) or (Lou Adj Gehrig$1 Adj Disease)

Search Strategy 13
by Nan Porter, Liberty High School
Issaquah, 226-8050, Ext. 137

Curricular Area: Social Studies, Health
Database: BRS, A400

1_: MADD or (Mothers Adj Against Adj Drunk Adj Driving)

Search Strategy 14
by Margie Thomas, West Valley High School
Fairbanks, Alaska, (907) 479-5595

Curricular Area: Science
Database: BRS, A400

1_: Wolf or Wolves
2_: 1 and Alaska
3_: 2 and (Control or Predator Adj Control)

Search Strategy 15
by Margie Thomas, West Valley High School
Fairbanks, Alaska, (907) 479-5595

Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: DataTimes

1_: Find Alaska
2_: Find "North Slope Borough"
3_: Find Alaska and "North Slope Borough"

Search Strategy 16
by Nancy Motomotsu, SPI
753-6723

Curricular Area: Computers
Database: ERIC

1_: Computer$1
2_: 1 and elementary-education
3_: 2 and equity
4_: ..P 3 T1/DOC=1-10

Search Strategy 17
by Jerry Glaser, Ballou Junior High, Puyallup
(206) 841-8725

Curricular Area: Computer Literacy
Database: DataTimes

1_: Piracy
2_: Computer$1
3_: 1 and 2
4_: Prevent$4 and 3

Search Strategy 18
by Carol Garratt, Clover Park High School, Tacoma
(206) 756-8357

Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: BRS, PAIS (Public Affairs Information Service)

```
1_: Capital Adj Punishment     112
2_: deter$                    1481
3_: 1 and 2
```

Search Strategy 19
by Carol Garratt, Clover Park High School, Tacoma
(206) 756-8357

Curricular Area: Social Studies/Health
Database: BRS (A400)

```
1_: Suicide                   325
2_: Teenage$                  678
3_: 1 and 2                    12
4_: 3 and (83 84 85). yr.
```

Search Strategy 20
by Janice Weihs, Peninsula High School, Gig Harbor
(206) 857-6171

Curricular Area: Social Studies
Database: BRS, ERIC

```
1_: Religion and Public adj School$1
2_: 1 and policy
3_: 2 and (82 83 84 85). yr.
4_: ..P 3 BIBL/DOC=ALL
```

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IPS/605/86